BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,666.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 5 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten *Lines* and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	2 5
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 3 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

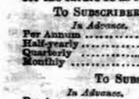
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the R. S. OCEANILLA, 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shard, on SATURDAY, the 18th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and such other place where inducement offers.

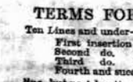
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the R. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Sherll, on FRIDAY, the 17th November 1876, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the season, despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

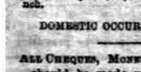
The S.S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. Sherll, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 136 H.P., Commander N. R. Salvesa, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Vernawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and on the 1st BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MARS, 2,356 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 30th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 175	„ 120	„ 66

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 21st December 1876.
Do. do. 10th January 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th November 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ATALANTA, Waring, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 9th November 1876.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcock	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	3485	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

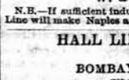
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GHELONG (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

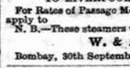
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th Nov. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	456	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec.
					1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	454	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

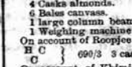
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

From Bombay.
„ BRANKSOME HALL ..... 29th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL ..... 27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... 10th January.



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. MACEDONIA.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 16th instant, positively. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, etc., etc.

1 case of Tweeds.
1 „ Black Italian Cloth.
1 „ Blue Serge.
3 „ White Flannel.
1 „ Turkey Red Prints.
10 bales Grey Shirtings.
2 „ Grey Printers.
4 Casks almonds.
6 Bales canvass.
1 large column beam weighing machine with iron scales.
1 Weighing machine to weigh one-half ton.

On account of Roopjee Jadhowjee and Ragowjee Canjoe—

H C
C } 690/3 3 cases white ground prints.

On account of Khimjee Jaitha—

P F
765 } 3416 1 case Swiss prints.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, 16th November 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, harmonium, sewing machine, &c., at No 2, Ball Lane, Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 2nd Floor of No. 2, Ball Lane, Fort, the handsome household furniture, &c., of Mr. A. Devonshire who has left Bombay. The sale comprises starcut and fern pattern glass ware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated breakfast and cruet frames, tea and coffee services, vegetable dishes, dish covers, table spoons and forks, ice pitcher, table cutlery, and handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining room, pier side, washing, dressing and writing tables, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, Ottomans, conversation couches, whatnot, chiffonier's, Scapoys hatchard carpets, wardrobes, cloths press, chest of drawers, camp cots, harmonium, sewing machine, pesambulator, single and double light hanging argand and lustres, flower vases, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SOUND WINES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., the undermentioned superior wines, in small convenient lots to close account.

30	dozs. quarts	champagne from	Klenicscheg Brothers.
11	„ pints	ditto.	do. do.
8	„	Johannisberger (still hock) from	Diehl Brothers.
9	„	Steinberger do.	do. do.
8	„	Sparkling hock do.	do. do.
20	„	do moselle do.	do. do.
16	„	Sherry from M. P. Guinearcans and Sons.	

These wines will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

Sample bottles may be obtained on application to the undersigned, for which auction prices shall be charged.

SALE OF TEAK LOGS, SCANTLINGS and RAILWAY KEYS saved from the wreck of the Monarch.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder for account of whom it may concern.

42	Teak Logs
9	„ Scantling,
237	„ Railway Keys.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms WITHOUT RESERVE, an invoice of new books handsomely illustrated, just received from England, comprising British Portrait Painters, Landseer's and Stanfield's Works, Scenery of Ireland, Sunday Book, Children's Pleasure and Sunday Books, Fine Art, Annual King's Beeches, Christian Faith, Empires of Asia, Six by Two, Alice De Burgh, Landseer Painters, Leslie' Mulready's and Maclise Pictures, British Schools of Art, Wilkie Gallery, Coast Scenery, Scotland Illustrated, Cricketfield, Brown's Bible, Bunyan's Holyear and Pilgrim, Burns and Byrons Works, Family Devotions, Gibbon's Rome, Hall's Ireland, Youngman's and Woman's Companion, School Prizes, Fine Art Pictures, Stately Homes Bible History, Cutt's Middle Age's, Castles and Abbeys, Scripture Pictures and Books, &c. These books will be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture best Plated Glass and Porcelain wares "if not previously disposed of by private contract," a first-rate billiard table by Cox and Yeoman, with cues, racks, marking boards, pool, pyramid and billiard balls, complete, in Rampart Row, Fort.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th November, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Rampart Row, the valuable furniture and billiard table of the Bombay Chess Club.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th November, 1876.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they may wish their Placards posted, so that advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been drawn up as moderately as possible, so as to encourage widely extended use, and to make a liberal use of the new means now placed of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.
STAR COMPANY.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.
The Performance will commence with the Laughable Farce,
GOOD FOR NOTHING.
And conclude with
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

"My own my Guid-ing Star" ..... (Ballad) ..... Mr. Geo. Norville.
"Please give me a Penny, Sir" ..... (Ballad) ..... Miss Minnie Williams.
"Irish Jig" ..... (Pas Seul) ..... Miss Ada Ford.
"Darling, Mignionette" ..... (Serio-Comic Song) ..... Miss Marian Ford.
"Sweet Camellia May" ..... (New Song and Dance) .. Miss Flora Ford.
"Jones's Musical Party" ..... (Comic Song) ..... Mr. M. Comerford.
"La Manola" ..... (Pas de deux) ..... Miss Marian Ford and Miss Ada Ford.

INTERMISSION.

"I know a Bank" (Duet) ..... Miss Minnie Williams and Mr. Geo. Norville.
"Rowing on the Lake" ..... (Serio-Comic) ..... Miss Marian Ford.
"Keiser D——vant to buy a Dog" ..... (Comic-Song) ..... Mr. H. Barker.
"Meet me Josie" ..... (Ballad) ..... Miss Minnie Williams.
"Happy Ashantee" (Comic Song) ..... Mr. M. Comerford.

TREBLE CHINESE DANCE
IN CHARACTER,
BY THE SISTERS FORD.
WALK ROUND AND BREAK DOWN.
PRICES AS USUAL.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

BY THE GRACE OF GOD CENT. PER CENT. EVERY THREE OR FOUR YEARS.

WANTED by a STRICT BUSINESS MAN, a PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 5,000. He should be a LARGE HEARTED, LARGE MINDED and HONEST MAN, of very GOOD SENSE. Should advise, but not intermeddle in business. Profits from 25 to 35 per cent. per annum. Apply to "ECONOMIST," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. BRANKSOME HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are REQUESTED to present their Bs/Ls of LADING accompanied by Delivery Orders, and to take delivery of their respective Goods without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS,
For 1877.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED in course of the current month, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER & Co. also invite New Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their revised and enlarged Price Lists on application.

COOPER AND COMPANY,

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1876. Meadow Street, Fort.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Theory and Practice of Medicine: by Dr. J. S. Bristowe	13	4
Spon's Engineers' and Contractors' Illustrated Book of Prices	5	12
Choke-Bore Guns and How to Load for all kinds of Game; by W. W. Greener	4	12
The Complete Practical Machinist, embracing Lathe Work, Vice Work, &c., &c.: by J. Rose	6	12
Under the Waves, or Diving in Deep Waters; by R. M. Ballantyne	3	4
Fairy Land, Tales and Legends	2	4
British Manufacturing Industries, 4 vol. Preservation of Food, Bread and Biscuits, &c.; by G. P. Bevan	2	4
Robinson Crusoe; by Daniel Defoe. Illustrated	2	4
Hygeia, a City of Health; by B. W. Richardson	0	12
Zadkiel's Almanac for 1877	0	8
Calvert's Mechanic's Almanack and Workshop Companion for 1877	0	8
Adventures of Captain Mago: by L. Cahun	6	12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for October 1876	2	4
Adventures in New Guinea: by Rev. H. Crocker	2	4
Electro-Telegraphy; by F. S. Beehey	1	0
Epitome of Skin Diseases with Formulæ; by T. Fox	2	0
Manual of Health Food; by A. J. Burnaby	0	12
Manual of Elemental Science; Matter and Motion; by J. Clerk Maxwell	0	12
The Shadow on the Cross, the present Crisis of the Turkish Question: by E. Jenkins	0	8
Turkistan; by Eugene Schuyler, Phil. Dr., 2 Vols.	26	4
Finger-Ring Lore; by Wm. Jones	4	12
Aural Surgery, a treatise on the Curable Forms of Ear Disease; by Dr. Roosa	5	8
Travel and Sport in Burmah, Siam, &c., &c.; by John Bradley	7	8
Short History of the English People; by J. R. Green	5	8
A Manual of Percussion and Auscultation; by A. Flint	4	4
Theory of Sound in its Relation to Music; by Prof. P. Blaserna	3	4
The Elements of Graphic Statics; by Karl Von Ott	3	4
Eastern Persia, 2 Vols.; by Sir P. J. Goldsmith	26	4
Three Centuries of English Poetry; by R. Mason	7	8
Fables in Song; by Robert Lord Lytton, 2 Vols.	7	8
On Tracheotomy, in relation to diseases of Larynx and Trachea; by Thornton	3	8
Science Papers; by D. Hanbury	8	12
Diseases of the Skin; by H. G. Piffard	10	0
Reuleaux Kinematics of Machinery; by A. S. W. Kennedy	13	4
Surgery and Diseases of the Joints; by L. A. Sayre	12	8
Banna: or our African Frontier	11	4
How to use the Ophthalmoscope; by E. A. Browne	5	8
Macnamara's History of Asiatic Cholera	6	12
White's Warfare of Science	2	4
Nautical Almanac for 1877	2	0
Life with the Hamran Arabs; by A. B. R. Myers	7	8
Half-Length Portraits; by Gibson Craig	3	12
Mandalay to Momein; by Colan Anderson	13	0
Narratives of the Mission to Tibet, and of the Journey to Lhasa; by C. R. Markham, C.B.	13	4
Through and Through the Tropics; by F. Vincent	6	12

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND
Proceeding up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 55; and 60;
Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases; CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
And
other requisites for comfort in travelling: by
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,800,350.
FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.
SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.
Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANDSMEN WANTED. Apply to ADJUTANT Marine Battalion, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Schooner Yacht SEA BIRD. Apply to Dr. THOM.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

TO BE SUB-LET, the unexpired Lease of House No. 41, in Bellasis Road, Byculla. For terms apply to "A. B.," Post Office, Bombay, or on the premises.

BASS'S BEER bottled by W. J. ESSAI, Qts., Rs. 5; Imperial Pints, Rs. 4; Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen, corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

FOR SALE, TURN OUT—BROUGHAM HORSE and HARNESS, Rs. 1,200. To be seen up to 10 A.M. at Dr. GRAHAM'S, 172, Malabar Hill.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BOARD and LODGING for a SINGLE GENTLEMAN or Rooms for a MARRIED COUPLE, in House situated in Bellasis Road, Byculla. Terms moderate. Apply to "ALPHA," Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, quite new ROSE & CO.'S SYMPATHETIC PIANO at moderate price. To be seen at the Portuguese House near Post Office Chowkey, Middle Colaba. Apply to Mr. A. H. DE BRITO, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4	12
Do. Double do. for Club use „	4	0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12	0
Treble do. ..... „	10	12
Double do. ..... „	10	0
Single do. ..... „	9	0
Double Whalebone ..... „	10	8
Single Do. ..... „	9	8
Match, best selected ..... Rs. 5-8 and „	7	8
Presentation with silver plate ..... „	16	0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5	12
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... per pair	6	12

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	6	8
Do. with do. do. and iron points	7	8
Do. Plain Ash	5	12
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with plainted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	16	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	14

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases ..... Rs. 72-0 to	95	0
Lawn Tennis Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings ..... each	8	8

RACKET KIT.
By Jefferies and Malins.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	12	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1	10
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	4	0
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	3	8
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses ..... Rs. 6 8 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases from Rs. 35 0 to	90	0
Badminton Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings ..... each	7	8
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 3 0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls ... per dozen Rs. 3 to	5	0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets	12	0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards ..... „	1	4
Buffalo do. do. ..... „	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	10	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	12
Do. do. No. 5	7	8
Do. do. No. 6	8	8

Extra India Rubber Balls always in stock. No. 4, Rs. 2; No. 5, Rs. 2-8; No. 6 .... 3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins ..... per lb.	1	0
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1	2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. WATSON AND COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the undermentioned

NEW GOODS.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.	GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.
Trimmed Bonnets.	New Coatings.
Trimmed Hats.	New Vestings.
Straw Hats.	New Trouserings.
Felt Hats.	Black Felt Hats.
French Flowers.	Brown Felt Hats.
Ostrich Feathers.	Drab Felt Hats.
New Dress Materials.	Paris Hats.
New Dresses.	Regulation Helmets.
New Trimmings.	Sun Topees.
Thomson's Corsets.	Fancy Scarfs.
French Corsets.	Fancy Ties.
Ladies' Under Vests.	Merino Under Vests.
Fancy Hosiery.	Merino Pants.
Lace Braids.	Fancy Hosiery.

A choice selection of the New Muslin Robes Rs. 20; Cash, Rs. 18.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S { Fancy Angola Suits ..... Rs. 20; Blue Serge Suits ..... „ 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S { Cricketing Suits ..... „ 25; Shikar Suits ..... „ 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S { American Drill Suits ..... „ 8; Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits ... „ 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S { Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits ... „ 5; Fancy Angola Trousers ..... „ 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S { Bedford Cord Trousers ..... „ 20; Whip Cord Trousers ..... „ 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S { Saddle Tweed Trousers ..... „ 16; All Wool Flannel Shirts ..... „ 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S { Oxford Cloth Shirts ..... „ 4; French Cambric Shirts ..... „ 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S { White D

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15TH NOV. 1876.

THE political telegrams published this morning are again decidedly warlike in tone, and although, as we said yesterday, we are not likely to have anything definite until the Conference has met, it seems by no means unlikely that popular feeling may reach such a point in the interval that the deliberations of the Conference may be little more than a matter of form. Consols have receded from 95¾ to 95½, but French Rentes remain at 104½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed very dull, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter show a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra and G. F. Ginned Broach and ¼ in Mid. Orleans, while to arrive, we learn from private messages, there is nothing whatever doing. The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported quiet at Friday's prices, but from what we can hear there are few buyers.

Monday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands ½, Futures ⅛ cent. per lb. lower, the respective quotations being 12¼ and 12 5-16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Two days' Receipts	54,000	40,000	30,000
Three ,, ,, ...	80,000	73,000	47,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,305,500	1,136,000	1,003,000

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 54d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE, as usual on Wednesday, has shown rather more firmness to-day and rates may be called partially 1-16d to ¼d higher. Neither buyers nor sellers, however, have shown any disposition to do business and rates from to-morrow will be guided by the figure at which Council Drafts are allotted. What that may be it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty, but unless it is over 1s 8¾d. per rupee, the market will probably be weaker. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...1s. 8¾d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and quotations are unchanged, say, par for demand and 99¼ for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is depressed and it is impossible to give exact quotations in the absence of buyers.

The SHARE MARKET has been partially closed to-day owing to the death of Mr. Roychund Deepchund. The business done in the morning, however, showed an improved demand for Spinning and Weaving Shares which may be quoted Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share higher all round. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 10 lower, Agra Bank Re. 1 and Nationals Rs. 4 per share lower.

The COTTON MARKET has been almost a dead letter as regards actual business. There are numerous sellers both of old Cotton for immediate and New Cotton for future delivery, but we have not heard of a single transaction for export. We quote Fair Dhollera, Rs. 170 ; Good Fair, Rs. 182 ; Fully Good Fair, Rs. 188 ; Ready New Akoté, Rs. 205 ; New Ginned Broach, Rs. 215 ; and New Hingunghaut, Rs. 225, January-February delivery, per candy.

FREIGHTS are steady but quiet. For Liverpool by steamer we still quote £2-2-6 and by sail £2 per ton nominal.

PIECE GOODS have not altered in any way. Buyers are holding off for lower rates which sellers are unwilling as yet to concede.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	103 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,320	250	125	6 do.	105
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,048	2,000	all	..	25 1,030
Fnere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	115½
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	2303

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 ..	1,140
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	10 p. c.	1,100
Allience Spinning.....	500	2,000	all	..20 p.	2,425
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhowruggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.a.	1,650
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	all	66 p.a.	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,500	110	all	10 p.a*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	2,0	1,000	all	100 p.a.	980
Coeria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,030
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,100
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.a.	1,100
Great Eastern..	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,325
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.a.	1,110
Hydraba d S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Jeevraj Baliee Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	1,065
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,025
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,075
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	10,50
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.a*	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Pettit's.....	2,500	1,250	all	70 p.a*	1,325
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,370
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	930
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	950
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nurrsey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	400
Oriental	1,000	225	all	80 p.a*	225
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	920
Soondercdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	915
Do do, 1 Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	600

*Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co....	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee...	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	780
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	500
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a.	400
Broach Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	42 do	275
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	800
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	600
Dhollera F. and G. Co...	500	200	all	15 do	190
East India Press Co....	332	1,000	all	180 do	900
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,350	225	1,700
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	285
Imperial Press Co....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Meinsell Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	270
Prince of W. Press....	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co....	600	800	all	50 do	460
Scinde Press Co.....	400	250	75	675 do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218	3 0 5	p. c. 275
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13	0 14 6	do. 125
Ditto	..	£20 6	5 7 3	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20 2	11 13	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18 19	0 5 13	do. 235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,830
Bombay Gas Company..	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co.. Landing and Shipping	600	1,000	all	80 p. a.	720
Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	558	500	300	36 p. a.	215
Malabar Company, Ld ..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. a.	27
Treacher and Co.	1,200	200	all	6 p. ct	415
Vegas Patent Slip Co....	2,00	120	all	6 p. ct	38

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 11th November, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p
Coaching	56,676	0	0
Merchandize	83,996	0	0
Others Receipts	535	0	0
Telegraph.....	264	0	0
Total Re.....	1,42,171	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	83,618	0	0
Merchandize	60,515	0	0
Other Receipts	615	0	0
Telegraph	604	0	0
Total Re.....	1,44,552	0	0
Increase Re.....	2,382	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. AVA 1,708 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 111 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Cochin (October 29th), with a general cargo and two native passengers.

THE HALL LINE s. s. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain K. Hore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 18th), via Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs J. W. Wright, child and servant, Mrs. A. F. Mcpherson, three children and servant, Miss Bergman, Mrs. Vint and two children, Dr. Gray, Mr R. Creed, Mr. A. M. Taylor, and Mr. M. Orr.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, Oct 29.
15	Branksome Hall(s)	Hore	Liverpool, Oct 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	William Douglas ..	Douglas	Calcutta.
	King Centre	Bet s	Calcutta.
	Ava (s)	Day	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVAL.

10 Baipootana (s) .....Lewis .....Singapore, Oct 14.
Madras (s) ..... Smith ..... Rangoon, Nov 6.
Forfarshire ..... Brown ..... Adelaide, Sept 17.
Annie Fleming .....Jupp ..... Rio de Janeiro, Aug 13.

Nov. DEPARTURES.

10 Wallacetown ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Baipootana.—Mr and Mrs Sinclair and servant, Mr H Phillips, Mrs Low, Mr W Rowett and servant, Mrs Rowett, infant, 3 children, maid and ayah, Mr and Mrs Cohen, infant and 2 servants, Mrs W Wet, infant, child and ayah, Mr and Mrs E Richardson, 3 children, infant, and Mr and Miss Savedra,
Per Madras.—Mr John Bowman.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Forfarshire.—On the 27th October, Scottish Chieftain, from Cardiff bound to Calcutta, 99 days out, on the 3rd November sighted at rge Vessel with main mast gone 85 miles S E of Channel Light Vessel.

By Annie Fleming.—2nd November, Aphrodite from Liverpool 120 miles S E of Eastern Channel Light ship 30th October, Fire Queen from Adelaide close to Eastern Channel Light Vessel.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—27 boxes gingerwine and 26 boxes rum, Manockjee Bhicajee ; 4 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Dawur.
Strathclyde s—304 bundles sheet iron, s s Natraleaks.
Atalanta s—59 packages soap, Hajee Esmal Fazul ; 50 cases soap, Nusserwanjee Framjee Gugrat ; 33 casks stout, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Propontis s—6 casks paint of sorts, Ebram Peerkhan.
Naples s—15 cases slate pencils, Abdoolally Dawoockhan.

FROM NEW YORK.

Caprera—181 barrels glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—50 drums linseed oil, Baicoo Sazba and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macdonia s—55 cwts D. Horne, Fackeer Mahomed Munjee ; 55 bales hemp, Dyal Gairaz; 181 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursee ; 94 bales wool, Dhurumsee Narronjee ; 88 bales wool, Shamjee Narro jee ; 20 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 56 bales cotton, Sewjee Samutt, 33 bales wool, Ralli Brothers ; 62 bales wool, Purdham Sewjee ; 75 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 50 bales cotton, gairam Dayall.
Strathclyde s—80 cwts cair yarn, Madhowjee Ghella ; 30 bales hemp, 1 0 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, gaishamund Chellaram ; 500 bales cotton, Goddum and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Petly and Co ; 44 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 200 cwt B. horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 1,250 cwts. myrabolams, Jetha Pursotum ; 100 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—366 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 128 cwts myrabolams, Dadjeebhoy Mahomed; 15 cases fishmaws, Marcelly Dama ; 4 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hasum ; 8 bales hides, Hajee Mahome ; Hajee Esmail ; 18 bales hides, N. Jehangeer ; 4,838 packages tea, 12 packages rhubarb, 49 bales wool, 123 bales silk, 38 bales sirina, and 1 bale cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co ; 4 cases mother of pearl shells and 11 cases gum, Currim Fuckeerbhoy ; 10 cases peacock feathers, Sallay Mahomed Goolam Hoosein ; 3 bundles and 93 pieces E. tech, Ranchordlall Girdhardlall ; 13 cases fishmaws, Rustomally Aliyawa ; 100 cases oilbanum, Joomabhoy Ladjee ; 50 cases olibanum, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—2 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Orians, 14 cwts coir yarn, Janmomed Abdoola.

FOR BOSTON.

Pekin s—1,105 packages tea, P. and O. S, N. Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Pekin s—16 bales skins, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR MALTA.

Pekin s—175 packages tea and O S. N Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th November 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·846
Temperature of the Air.....	75·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	75·0
Dew Point	72·7
Relative humidity of Air	·768
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	75·2
General Direction of wind .....NE, NNW, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	220

HIGH COURT.—16TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Honorable SIR. CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.)

LONG CAUSES.

193-76—Bimington, Hore and Langly—Govendass Bullakdass and others vs Purshotum Jootha—Tyabjee and Sayani. (Act V of 1866.)
222-76—Khunderao M—Narronjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
229-76—N N Kothare—Harchund Morojee vs Shewshunker Morojee and another—Bimington, Hore and Langley.
261-76—In person—Amin Sahib alias Aminsha vs Abdool Rahimon Fin Shaik—In person.
319-76—Shapoorji and T.—Eimabai widow vs Adurjee Dadabhoy —J. . . Cama.
290-76—M. H. Khan—Vitthul Bhoodar vs Dyal Bhoodar and others.
349-76—Mr Sale—David Soloman and another vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.,—Bimington, Hore and Langley.
251-76—Bimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeva vs Bai Sharifabebee, and others—M H Khan.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the matter of Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1866.
Jefferson and Payne—And in the matter of a Composition Deed of Dadabhai Rustomjee—Dewcorebai Petitioner—J Macfarlane.

For Counsel's Reply.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassum—R Lynch and Tobin.

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.
In person—Mahomedkhan bin M Khan vs Abdoolla Meya Shaik Meya—Jefferson and Payne.
In person—Radabai vs Radabai and others.

SHORT CAUSE.

485-76—Janardhun and Ghandhibai—Dewa Jota, and others vs Abdool Ally Karimbhoy—Mr Bicknell.

LONG CAUSE.

1109-68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J C Cama.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Bonus, Lieut-Col, Bombay R E, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 14.

Spens, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Hyde, Surg-Major, Madras A M D, on leave, from Bangalore

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, November 9th 1876.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr T O Wilkinson, Asst Comsr, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 26th Oct 1876 on return from the furlough granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette," Notification No 4258, dated 24th Nov 1874.

Mr E B Peacock, Asst Comsr, Montgomery, obtained privilege leave of absence from the 12th to the 27th Oct 1876, both days inclusive.

Capt L J H Grey, Offg Depy Comsr, Ferozepore, obtained privilege leave of absence for fifteen days with effect from the afternoon of the 14th Sept 1876, on the expiry of which he was placed on special duty up to the 19th Oct 1876, inclusive.

Mr J W Gardiner, Judicial Asst, Officiated as Depy Comsr of Montgomery from the 15th Sept to the 19th Oct 1876, both days inclusive, during the absence of Capt L J H Grey.

The Reverend T Moore, Chaplain of Simla, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the 1st Dec 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Surgn Maj J C Penny, Offg Civil Surgn, Lahore, obtained privilege leave of absence from the 1st to the 29th Oct 1876, both days inclusive.

Surgn W Center, Chemical Examiner to Govt, Punjab, and Professor Lahore Medl School, officiated as Civil Surgn of Lahore, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surgn Maj J C Penny.

The services of Col J E Cracroft, Comsr and Supt, Rawalpindi Division, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Wily Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th Nov 1876, the date of his retirement from civil employ under the operation of the order contained in Govt of India, Home Dept, Notification No 794, dated 25th January 1865.

Mr C P Bird, Asst Comsr, Simla, is invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under section 15 of Act XI of 1865, to be exercised temporarily in the Court of Small Causes at Simla.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr J H Oliver, C S I, Depy Comsr, Gurgaon, in "Punjab Government Gazette," Notification No 3018, dated 8th Sept 1876, is extended by fifteen days.

Mr E B Francis, Offg Depy Comsr, Gurgaon, will continue to officiate in this appointment until the return from leave of Mr J H Oliver, C S I.

Mr C R Hawkins is, on being relived of the charge of the Cantonment Magistracy by Col C E Hall, posted to Sangra as Judicial Asst, and is invested with the powers of a Depy Comsr under Sec 3 of Act XIV of 1875.

Mr A Brandreth, Comsr and Supt, Jullundur Division, obtained privilege leave of absence from the 6th to the 30th Sept 1876, both days inclusive.

Maj G G Keyes, Offg Additional Comsr, Jullundur Division, officiated as Comsr and Supt of that Division from the 8th to the 15th Sept 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr F G Cardew, Depy Comsr, Kangra, officiated as Comsr and Supt, Jullundur Division, in addition to his own duties, from the 11th to the 30th Sept 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr D B Sinclair, Asst Comsr, Mooltan, has obtained extension leave of absence for one month, under the order of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st Nov 1876.

Mr J Woodward, Judge, Small Causes Court, Amritsar, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 4th Nov 1876, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette Notification No 3035, dated 11th Sept 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Col J M Cripps, Depy Comsr, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Comsr and Supt, Rawalpindi Division, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th Nov 1876, vice Col J E Cracroft, retired.

Lt C F Massy, Asst Comsr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr Rawalpindi, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th Nov 1876, vice Col J M Cripps.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E S Stevens, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Umballa, has obtained two months sick leave under section 3, rule 1 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from (exclusive) the 15th Oct.

Mr S J Stone, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Hoshiarpur to the Shahpur Dist.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, 11*th November* 1876.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J K Mears, Depy Comsr of the 3rd grade in British Burma, to officiate as Depy Comsr of the 2nd grade with effect from the 30th Aug last, during the absence on furlough of Mr W de C Ireland, or until further orders.

Mr J W Chisholm, Asspt Genl of Registration, Supt of Stamps and Comsr of Excise in the Central Provinces, to be Inspr Genl of Police and Jails, with effect from the 1st ultimo, vice Col H D Taylor.

Maj A Bloomfield, Depy Comsr of the 4th class, to be Inspr Genl of Registration, Supt of Stamps and Comsr of Excise, vice Mr Chisholm.

Mr J H Fisher, C S, to be Depy Comsr of the 3rd class with effect from the 1st ultimo, but to continue to officiate as Depy Comsr of the 2nd class.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Consequent on the return from leave of Capt R V Riddell, R E, Lt T H Holdich, R E, Offg Depy Supt of the 3rd grade, reverted to his appointment as Asst Supt of the 1st grade on the 19th Sept 1876.

Lt-Col G F Pearson, R E C, Conservator of Forests of the 1st class in the N-W Provinces, having retired from the service, the Hon'ble President in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions among Conservators of Forests, with effect from the 4 ug 1st 1876 :—

Mr. B H Baden-Powell, C S, from the 2nd to the 1st class.
Maj W J Seaton, R E C, from the 3rd to the 2nd class.
Capt J C Doveton, R E C, from the 4th to the 3rd class.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt N F Fitz G Chamberlain, Offg 2nd Squadron Subn, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor Thomas Station Ranson, Ordnance Dept, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem, under G G O No 69 of 1868, payable in India.

Capt Arthur Oldham, Genl List, Infantry, Adjt 12th (The Kelati-Ghilzie) Regt of N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col B Sharpe, A L Mein and G C P Onslow, Bl Engrs, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal presidency, reported their arrival at Bombay on the 24th Oct 1876.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

Lt Col H Z Darrah, Bl S C, G G O No 761 of 1876, Assiria, 15th Oct 1876, from Bombay.
Lt Col E Venour, of Infantry, G G O No 999 of 1876, Cathay, 8th Sept 1876, from Bombay.
Lt Col L B Evans, of Infantry, G G O No 1040 of 1876, Trentham Hall, 28th Oct 1876, from Bombay.
Maj W H Macnaghten, late 6th European Light Cavalry G G O No 836 of 1876,—Tyndaris, 6th Sept 1876, from Bombay.
Surgn G Hutchinson, M D, Medl Dept, G G O No 979 of 1876,—Tyndaris, 6th Sept 1876, from Bombay.
Capt H G Warfield, 8 S C, G G O No 1058 of 1876, Sumatra, 15th September 1876, from Bombay.
The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Brdr-Genl T Wright, C B, Bengal S C Comdt, Hyderabad Contingent, date of arrival at Bombay, 25th Oct 1876.
Lt-Col T E Gordon, C S I., Bl S C, Comdt, Meywar Bheel Corps, and ex-officio Supt of hill tracts of Meywar and 1st Asst to Political Agent, Meywar, date of arrival at Bombay, 25th Oct 1876.
Lt-Col J B Cox, Bl S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, date of arrival at Bombay, 11th Oct 1876.
Maj G Swinton R Engrs Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Oct 1876.
Surgn-Major J L Johnson, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 5th Goorkha Regt (The Hazara Goorkha Batn), Punjab Frontier Force, date of arrival at Bombay, 18th Oct 1876.
Maj W T O Mayne, Bl S C Asst Comsr, Hyderabad, date of arrival at Bombay, 11th Oct 1876.
Maj N R Burlton, Bl S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, date of arrival at Bombay, 11th Oct 1876.
Capt C E Harene, Bl S C, 2nd Squadron Subn, 4th Bl Cavalry dare of arrival at Bombay, 11th Oct 1876.
Capt F C W Drummond, Bl S C, Wing Officer, 7th Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 11th Oct 1876.
Capt E G Wace, Bl S C, Settlement Officer, 1st grade, Jhelum and Mang settlement, Punjab, date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Oct 1876.
Capt H A Fletcher, Genl List, Cavalry, Adjt, 6th Bl Cavalry, date of arrival at Bombay, 11th Oct 1876.
Capt D Adamson, Bl S C, 1st Squadron Subn, 4th Bl Cavalry, date of arrival at Bombay, 18th Oct 1876.
Capt D T H Sampson, Bl S C, 3rd Squadron Officer, 9th Bl Cavalry, date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Oct 1876.
Capt T Dawes, Bl S C, Wing Officer, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 25th Oct 1876.
Capt A Conolly, Bl S C, 2nd in command and Squadron Officer, Erinnoorah Irregular Force, date of arrival at Bombay 25th Oct 1876.
Capt R H deMontmorency, Bl S C, Asst Comsr, Oudh, date of arrival at Bombay, 25th Oct 1876.

With reference to the Medl Notification No 795, dated the 25th Oct 1876, the services of Surgn J E C Ferris, Medl Dept late Civil Surgn, Tura, Gurrow Hills, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Depy Surgn-Genl A Smith, M D, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 25th Oct 1876, is brought on the strength of the Administrative Medl Service in Bengal, vice Depy Surgn Genl H G Gordon, M D, appointed to the Home Establishment.

Dr Smith is appointed to the Medl Superintendence of the Peshawar Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Notification No 416, dated 11th Oct 1876, Col C H Dickens, C S I, resumed his duties as Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept on the afternoon of the 4th Nov, on which date Maj Genl W Commelin, C B, R E, reverted to his substantive appointment as Depy Secy in the Mily Works Branch, and Capt J Dundas, V C, R E, to his appointment in the Mily Works Branch.

Mr R T Mallet, Ex Engr 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, on furlough, is posted to the Upper Sind Dist, Indus Valley state Railway, with the temporary rank of Supdg Engr 3rd grade with effect from date of assuming charge.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom .....Nov. 20 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ,, 17 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. ,, 17 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China ..... ,, 23 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	No afte.
Australia..... Dec. 9 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....Nov. 20 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c ..... ,, 20 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 15th May last, it is notified that as on and after the 2nd October next till further notice, this Overland Mail Steamer of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation fr m the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and fee of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	P.M.		P.M.
Monday	Nov. 20	Monday.....	Dec. 4
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 11

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to other parts of the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Packet or Book of Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday.....	Nov. 28	Tuesday.....	Dec. 12
		,, ...	,, 26

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, it increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspap

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

ALLAHABAD, 15TH Nov.

The Khan of Khelat, accompanied by Major Sandeman, brings the recently most rebellious of his Sirdars, who are now on friendly terms with him, to the Delhi Assemblage.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 14TH Nov.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 16th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 14TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Sarats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-3
8½ lbs. do.	7-6
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	95⅜
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104½
Bar Silver	54

Arrival.—Gwalior.

LINE REPORTS.—15TH NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

THE Bishop of Madras will, we believe, reach Bombay to day, and shortly proceed to Mhow, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Nowgong, and Morar.

A GOOD deal of rain has fallen in parts of the Madras Presidency, and hopes may, therefore, be entertained that the threatened scarcity and its consequences in that Presidency will be avoided.

THE *Madras Athenæum* publishes the following curious telegram from Bangalore, the 13th instant :—"One Company of Sappers has left for Madras for special work on sea encroachment."

THE Government of India is said to meditate the release of a good many prisoners now in jail in honour of the 1st of January, the idea being to set free offenders who have served more than half their terms and have less than six months still to serve.

IT is now generally understood, the *Ceylon Examiner* says, that the Governor's final departure for England will be delayed till next May or June. His Excellency, however, goes on a short visit to the Australian colonies in January, returning in March to resume such Legislative work as may be postponed after the Christmas recess.

THE *Penang Gazette* says it is rumoured that the trial of Sultan Abdullah and others connected with the late proceedings at Perak and the murder of Mr. Birch will be held at Larcot some time about the latter end of November, when a detachment of troops will be sent for the protection of the Commissioners during the investigation.

THE Maharaja of Travancore, it is stated, has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to resume his morning and evening drives, but this will not, however, affect his determination not to undertake the trip to Delhi to join the Imperial Assemblage. H. H. the Princess of Tanjore has, it is now stated, changed her mind, and resolved to be present at the Delhi Assemblage.

THE *London & China Express* says :—"A new feature in the China trade has latterly been obtaining some prominence, namely, the increasing export of China sugar to England. This has resulted from the shortness of the supply from some of the West India Islands. It will remain to be seen whether this branch of trade will become permanently established. There is no doubt that the sugar-producing capabilities of China are very extensive, and could be largely developed under proper management, especially with the aid of foreign machinery."

WITH a view, perhaps, to prevent smuggling of valuable drugs from Government stores in various parts of the country, a suggestion is said by a Calcutta paper to have been made to the Supreme Government by the Medical Department to ask the Secretary of State—when sending medical stores to India—to have quinine coloured, so as to distinguish it for that manufactured and sent out to this country by private druggists and traders, and to prohibit the use of the same colour by others in the preparation of the drug as is to be used in Government quinine.

WRITING about the late accident on the railway near Jubbulpore the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* says :—"It would, perhaps, tend in a great measure to elucidate the real cause of the accident, if the Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways would enquire how many old and half sleepers have been put under the rails of this line within the last two years; following up the enquiry, judicially, and a perusal of the official correspondence of the engineers, and P. W. inspectors. If this was done, we should venture to hope that the cause of the accident would be made plain and clear."

THERE is a dispute in Madras which has just broken out. Unfortunately the cause of it is those musquitoes of the period, the ritualistic clergy who have introduced the recessional hymn at the end of the Sunday Evening Service at the Cathedral. The *Madras Mail* has half a column of denunciations in large type of this innovation. No one seems to approve of it, but the musquitoes continue to bite though we brush them off a hundred times. Judging from our experience in this city of these plagues of our Sunday life, the clergy, who are the offenders, will persist in annoying their congregation to the bitter end, which some day may, perhaps, be when some gallant old woman throws her three legged stool at the parson's head and then—what then ?

CONSEQUENT on the paucity of engine power, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company telegraphed the other day to the East India Company for a few engines, on hire, and having failed in obtaining them, we are now informed by the *Madras Times* that the Agent and Manager has telegraphed to the Board of Directors in England, in view to meet the urgent requirements of the Company for ten locomotive engines, as well as a few well-qualified and steady engine drivers, together with a quantity of drilling and lathe machinery for the use of the Locomotive Department; the present stock of machinery in the Perambore Workshops being found inadequate to keep in stock and in good order a sufficient number of serviceable engines to meet emergent and abnormal requirements.

WE learn from the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* of Oct. 5 that a Laosian prince, next in rank to the king of Chiengmai, is at present on a visit to Bangkok. The Laosian Provinces are by far the most important of the Siamese dependencies. The Siamese, in the beginning, had their origin with this people. They were an offshoot, a colony or colonies from the Laosians of the North. On coming down the country towards the sea, conquering and intermingling and intermarrying with other races, they became a new and distinct race. Yet the Siamese and the Laos still, perhaps, have more community of feeling and of customs than the Siamese and other dependant races. It will be greatly for the Siamese interest to identify themselves as much as possible with this people and become thoroughly assimilated. The languages spoken by the Siamese and Laos have so many things in common that if they used the same character, they would only be like different dialects of the same tongue. The Laos are an interesting people. They are comparatively a large, robust race, and their appearance is much in their favour.

THE *Indian Daily News* records with deep regret the death of a gentleman well-known in Calcutta, and as highly respected as well-known, Mr. G. H. Cable, who for years has been, as it were, an institution in that city, who was an authority in things dramatic, in athletic sports of all kinds that are respectable and legitimate but he has passed from among us. In social circles his quick intelligence, large experience and genial manner rendered him a universal favourite of wide sympathies, he was always ready to help the unfortunate, and to bestow kindness where it was most likely to be felt. He was shrewd and of good judgment, while in matters of taste and nice discrimination he held a high position. It is not too much to say that he was loved most by those who knew him best; and it seems impossible to conceive that any honest man was his foe. His remains were interred on Sunday evening in the Circular Road Burial-ground. His friends will be satisfied to know that he passed away quietly; calm, resigned, sensible as he had lived, he consciously saw his end, and departed though not to be readily forgotten by those who knew him.

THE following paragraph from the Shanghai paper, the *Celestial Empire*, is worth quoting, because it shows how far beyond his nose an Englishman at home can see. Probably, people at home would appreciate a few glimpses of the East if the intelligent proprietors of the picture papers at home would just give them a chance, but which they do not seem disposed to do :—"We do not think that we are betraying any confidence in relating the following story, as an instance of the interest which is entertained at home in matters relating to China. A year and a half ago, when a certain amount of attention was drawn to Chinese politics by the death of the Emperor Tung-chih and the accession of the reigning sovereign, a gentleman who is *facile princeps* in everything connected with such subjects, managed, by great good luck, to secure a photograph of His Imperial Highness the Prince of Ch'un, the father of Kuang-su. This he sent to the editor of the *Illustrated London News*, accompanying it with a lucid and pleasantly-written article, explaining how it was that the Prince's little son had been selected as Emperor, what was the position held by the Prince himself, and giving generally a most interesting insight into the wheels-within-wheels of Chinese Imperial affairs. Coming at such a crisis, it is impossible to conceive a more valuable or interesting contribution. But,—will it be believed ?—the gentleman received a polite letter from the enlightened editor in question, thanking him for the attention, but regretting that the subject *was not sufficiently interesting* to warrant the insertion of either article or portrait! And these were sent to a paper which fills up its pages with portraits of provincial mayors, prize pigs, and barbaric statuary !"

A TERRIBLE murder was committed in Deli, Perak, on the 24th October last, by Malays. The *Penang Gazette* of the 26th October publishes the following particulars, sent by a correspondent :—"As no doubt you would like an authentic version of the murder of Captain Luhmann's wife and two children, I send it. Captain Luhmann and his wife and two assistants were sitting on the piazza, when a man ran up and cut him, he and his brother-in-law immediately rose and hurried Mrs. L. out of the back door, when they all three separated. In the meanwhile Mr. Revening kept the gang at bay, and struck one a severe blow across the face with the bar of the door, but being severely cut, he had to flee, followed by some of the gang, into the grass, when they cut off his hand and inflicted no less than thirteen severe wounds, leaving him for dead. They then seized two of the children and killed them, cutting the boy's head completely off, and asked the third child, a little girl, where the money was. She pointed out the place, and when they all made a rush for it, she hid herself, and with a baby that was in bed escaped the massacre. Poor Mrs. Luhmann, however, unfortunately returned to see after her children, and fearing, I presume, that she would recognise them, they hacked her to death and then left cheering for their victory. It appears, however, that this has been done by the Malays in the neighbourhood who have been employed on the plantation and thirty are under arrest. Many of them recognised by the little girl and Mr. Revening and others, having traces of blood on their weapons and clothes. They say that there were four Gayoos engaged in the attack; but if so, they have not been caught. However, with thirty prisoners I think the whole truth will soon come out. I have these particulars from the most authentic source."

IN July last the Government, by a P. W. D. resolution, called for information from the various local Governments, Chief Commissioners, &c., on the subject of the possibility of substituting the produce of iron and other manufactures carried on in India, for the supplies now obtained from home. Replies have, we believe, been duly forwarded, but have been found of an insufficient nature, and the Government have now, by a resolution, dated the 26th ultimo, demanded special reports, entering fully into the capabilities of the Indian factories, &c., and desiring information as to the extent to which they are able to provide the Government with the materials, tools, implements, girders, &c., &c., which they produce. Especial attention is called in the resolution to the ascertainment of the practicability of hereafter obtaining the stores just named, and also bolts, screws, nails, &c., from Indian factories; and that the reports "should suggest and discuss whatever may seem possible in the way of substituting for them (stores from Europe) articles of local manufacture, and what steps should be taken by Government to encourage such manufacture." A caution is also given to the effect that the Government do not wish to accord a preference to articles of Indian manufacture which are either more costly, greatly inferior, or less suitable for practical purposes, than those supplied by home producers. It is, of course, most desirable that our various local factories and works should be encouraged by Government as much as possible, at the same time it is absolutely necessary that they should not be encouraged at the expense of the efficiency of the work done with their aid, or of that economy which rightly construed is one of the most important elements of Governmental success; but the mere fact that the Government have at length put themselves in motion to encourage the progress of trade and manufactures in India will, in itself, give a stimulus to business, and, by inducing the producers to compete with one another for Government patronage, will have a most beneficial tendency, not only to increase the quantity of producers and productions but also to improve the quality of the latter.

THE *Englishman* gives a few more particulars of the mischief done by the late cyclone which caused sad havoc in the districts of Noakhali and Backergunge on the night of the 31st of October. The storm appears to have passed most violently along the tract of country which borders the Megna, and over the Islands of Sandip and Hattia. With the turn of the flood which happened after the worst of the storm had passed, a heavy storm wave broke over the land to a height of some 12 feet, sweeping away whole villages with their population. The loss of life in both Noakhali and Backergunge has been very great. Thousands of persons are said to be in great distress for want of food and clothing. At Dowlat Khan the whole of the sub divisional buildings, the police station, the local jail and adjacent buildings have been swept away by the storm wave. The country is strewn with corpses and dead cattle, and a very large number of the former have been seen floating on both sides of the Island. The tanks are reported full of dead bodies, and drinking water is scarcely procurable. No rice or food of any kind is procurable at Dowlut Khan; and upwards of three hundred lives have been lost within the limits of the Municipality. The Government buildings are a mere heap of ruins, while all the official books and papers have been swept away. Among the reported deaths by drowning are those of the following persons, viz., eight members of the family of Babu Uma Charan Banerji, Deputy Collector in charge of the sub-division, the munsif, the rural sub-registrar, the native doctor and his brother, the post master, the excise officer and five of his family. Nine police constables with Mr. G. M. Gasper have also, it is to be feared, been swept away and drowned, and upwards of 165 person, including members of the local bar, are known to have perished. In the Patna Khali sub-division inspectors Gunesh Bose, Chandra Kumar Ghose, and Mohan Chandar Mukerji are reported as missing. All registers and records of every kind throughout the Dowlut Khan sub-district and other police stations have been swept away. The local officers are straining every nerve to send relief to the destitute and starving, and his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has visited the devastated districts, and initiated action to relieve the prevailing distress.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for consideration of the Budget estimates for 1877, was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. There was a good attendance of members.

On the motion of Captain Henry, seconded by Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was voted to the chair.

The consideration of the Budget items was then proceeded with.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Bapty, that the total estimated expenditure for the year in the Executive Engineer's Department should be fixed at Rs. 8,09,713.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee suggested that as it was proposed to spend a large amount of money upon road repairs it might be advisable next year and in future years to follow the example of the Madras Municipality and have submitted to the Corporation by the Executive Engineer an annual report mentioning the names of the streets on which money had been expended during the year, with the length of each and the extent to which they had been repaired.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was no objection to adopting Mr. Nowrojee's suggestion except that it would cost a little more for printing. In the annual report for 1873 or 1874, such a list as he had spoken of was included, but he (the Commissioner) had omitted it since, because it seemed to be a matter that people would not much care about.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee noticed that the manager, Mr. Framjee, had been transferred to Toolsee and a deputy had been appointed in his place. He wished to know whether any saving in salary had been effected by the exchange.

Mr. Pedder said the person who had been appointed to act for Mr. Framjee previously received Rs. 100 a month, and he would receive a small extra allowance. There would be a saving, but it was not noticed in the Budget as the fixed salary of the appointment was entered in case Mr. Framjee should return.

Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas called the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the fact that many of the roads in the native town (particularly Cavel street) were in very bad repair.

Mr. Pedder said no doubt many of the streets were much out of repair, and he hoped that next year something further might be done towards improving them.

The Budget estimate proposed by Dr. Blaney was then adopted.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC LOANS AND SINKING FUND.

Mr. Thorburn proposed that the amount to be devoted to repayment of public loans and to the Sinking Fund, with interest thereon, should be Rs. 6,23,300.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote seconded the proposition as one that must be passed and which it was no use discussing, and it was immediately adopted.

DONATIONS AND GRATUITIES.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, it was resolved that the amount to be expended during the year in payment of donations and gratuities should be Rs. 10,000.

EDUCATION, &c.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee proposed the adoption of the following estimates—for primary education, Rs. 10,000; for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Rs. 36,000; for discretional contingencies, Rs. 5,000; and for auditors' allowance, Rs. 9,000; making a total of Rs. 56,000.

Mr. Nowrojee said he wished to say a few words on the subject of the grant for primary education. That was a grant they would all cordially approve, and which was appropriated to one of the best purposes to which municipal funds could be devoted. At present, in the finances of the Municipality had been in a flourishing condition, he would have been prepared to vote even a larger sum than Rs. 10,000 for this purpose. The Town Council had considered this subject of primary education, and had made a few suggestions on the subject upon which the Educational authorities had promised to take into consideration, and the effect of which would be that some improvements would be made in the administration of the money spent by the Municipality for the furtherance of this object.

Mr. N. R Santajee seconded the motion.

Mr. Bomanjee Master said the Corporation should be just to the ratepayers whom they represented before they squandered away the public funds in the hands with which they were entrusted, especially when Government were "playing ducks and drakes" with them in the matter of the grant-in-aid towards the Police Department's expenditure. The nicely balanced Budget, too, for 1877, which was presented to them by the Town Council in the shape of a lovely boy who was likely to be very prodigal hereafter, was another reason which should induce us to handle the propriety of tightening their purse strings. From their experience of the last three years, they knew that Municipal expenses cropped up "like the 1,001 tales of the Arabian Nights, in 1,001 different ways." If they were satisfied with the promise of the Town Council that no additional taxation should be levied during 1877, they were indulging in a Fool's Paradise. It was their imperative duty, as pointed out by the Hon. Sir S. Mengal-e, to strengthen their financial position by keeping a larger balance in hand than the sum of Rs. 1,17,000 they were bound to keep in accordance with the Act, and he begged to propose that the payment of Rs. 36,000 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital out of Rs. 10,000 towards primary education should be kept in abeyance until the Government returned to the Corporation the Rs. 90,000 they had withdrawn from contributing towards the cost of the Police.

No one seconded Mr. Bomanjee's proposition.

The Chairman said the remarks Mr. Bomanjee had alluded to were voted for praiseworthy objects. It was the duty of the city to take care of its sick; and having established schools and supported them for so many years, to throw them over now would be very suicidal policy indeed. However, as the motion had not been seconded, it fell to the ground.

The amounts proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee for primary education, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, discretionary contingencies, and the auditors' allowance were then confirmed.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

On the motion of Mr. Khunderao Bedarkur, seconded by Dr. Rustomjee C. Bahdurjee, Rs. 33,000 were voted for the rent of the Municipal Buildings during the year.

THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Fogel, seconded by Mr. Kirkham, that the total estimated expenditure of the Municipality for the year 1877 should be fixed at Rs. 29,31,398 the difference of Rs. 1,200 beyond the amount proposed in the Town Council's Budget being occasioned by the increase of Rs. 100 a month in the salary of the Assessor.

THE INCOME.

HOUSE RATE.

Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas proposed that the house rate should remain at 5 per cent., and that the Budget estimate of Rs. 5,50,000 should be passed. He said he was glad to see the Town Council had not proposed any increase of taxation. Owing to the depressed state of trade in Bombay, the ratepayers would not have been able to bear any further taxes; in fact, they bitterly complained even now that the rates were excessive. The exertions of his friend Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote and the other members of the Town Council who opposed the proposal to increase the taxes deserved the thanks of the ratepayers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Venayekrao R. Luxmonjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

LIGHTING RATE.

Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote proposed that the lighting rate should remain at 2 per cent. and that the Budget estimate of Rs. 2,16,500 should be passed.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE POLICE RATE.

Lt.-Col. Hancock proposed that the police rate should be fixed at 2 per cent., and that the Budget estimate of Rs. 2,18,000 should be passed.

Mr. Pedder—I hope the Corporation will allow me to make a few remarks on this point. I am afraid my sentiments will not be very palatable to the Corporation, but I feel it my duty to make a few observations. The Corporation are aware that I am not myself, under the Act, able to move any resolution or amendment, and what I am about to say will be taken, I hope, as a suggestion. I am about to suggest that the police rate should stand not at 2 per cent., but at one per cent., and I make the suggestion for the following reasons. The present system of Municipal taxation in Bombay—I don't say it is one which I myself altogether approve of—is that certain rates or sources of revenue are appropriated to provide for certain particular items of expenditure. If, to the case, it is only reasonable that each rate should fully provide for the special object for which it is imposed, and that is the intention of the Legislature. If you turn to the Budget you will find that a police rate of 2 per cent. yields Rs. 2,18,000, and a police rate of 3 per cent would yield Rs. 3,27,000. The total cost of the police establishment in Bombay has been Rs. 3,86,000 this year, and, therefore, the Corporation will see that as a matter of fact the special rate imposed to pay for the police of Bombay is really producing only a little more than one half of the actual cost of the Police establishment. Of course it may be, and no doubt will be, argued that as Government have withdrawn their contribution of Rs 90,000, and as the Corporation do not approve of that measure but have protested and are about still further to protest against it, they (the Corporation) should not in any way sanction that measure by raising the police rate to meet the consequent deficiency. I do not say anything as to whatever about the reasons which may have influenced the Government in withdrawing their contribution or about the merits of that question; but that argument no doubt would have its force, provided that Rs 90,000 only were wanted to make the amount of the police rate equal to the expenditure. But that is not the case. You will see that the cost of the police to the Municipality, even supposing Government returned the Rs. 90,000, would be Rs. 2,96,000, and you are now receiving by the police rate only Rs. 2,18,000, so that you would still be Rs. 78,00) short. The Municipal Act declares that the occupiers shall, by means of an occupier's rate, pay for the cost of the police, and what the Corporation are doing is to throw at least Rs. 78,000, or that amount plus Rs. 90,000, on people other than the occupants. But that argument is rather technical one than otherwise; what I urge upon the Corporation arises from a very different reason. The Town Council have given in my opinion a very clear account of the state of the Municipal finances in the introduction to the year's budget, and I hope every member of the Corporation has made himself master of it. From that you will see that the Corporation have, in the last three or four years, lowered taxation by about 2½ lacs of rupees, while at the same time we have either been obliged to incur or have voluntarily incurred additional expenditure to about a lac of rupees a year. That, I think, shows very good management on the part of the Town Council, and is a proof that the Corporation have been working with great care and success. For 1877 our revenue under the proposed budget very nearly equals our expenditure; we have only a very small surplus, which will be devoted, I trust, to a work that has already been sanctioned by the Corporation and is emergently necessary, viz.:—the provision of Dhobies' Lines. With that exception, you are going deliberately, this year, to undertake nothing whatever for the improvement of the city. Now that, I beg to point out, is decidedly a reversal of the policy which the Corporation has hitherto carried out. I think any one who knew the city 20 years ago, as I know it, must be struck by the wonderful, I might almost say inconceivable, improvement which has been made since that time by the far-sighted policy of Government, by energetic and liberal private enterprise, by the public-spirited policy of successive Corporations, and by the exertions of energetic municipal officers, amongst whom I may name my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Crawford. (Applause.) I think that, not to mention the difference in the aspect of the city which must strike the casual observer who passed through as I passed through Bombay 20 years ago, many other things have been done which cannot be overestimated. Twenty years ago, the death-rate was extremely high, and the city was constantly ravaged by epidemics of the most serious kind. In regard to its death-rate, Bombay can now, I think, compare favourably not only with any Oriental city, but with almost any city of equal magnitude in the world (hear, hear); and though epidemics are of course not unknown, they are much more rare than they used to be, and infinitely less destructive. Again, you may look at our water supply. Twenty years ago, pure, wholesome, drinkable water was hardly procurable in the city of Bombay, and now we have a good supply of admirably good water, and before long I hope we shall have an ample supply. I remember being taken to the city when I first arrived, and being struck and horrified by the extreme dirt and filth of streets; but now, through the exertions of the Health Department, at present presided over by my friend Dr. Weir, the city, though it has not the advantage of being properly sewered, is extremely clean, and can compare with a great many European cities that I have seen in that point. Again, twenty years ago, the city was in darkness; it is now lighted from Mahim to Colaba. Then, there were no public markets at all and the private markets were filthy and dirty to a degree. Now, we have public markets which are the admiration of everyone who comes here; and whereas formerly it was hardly safe to ride or drive about the streets, now everyone compliments us on the state of our roads. This may appear to a certain extent to make against my own argument. But it is not so. What I mean to say is this, that for the last twenty years the citizens of Bombay have been constantly occupied in making improvements and have gone through great exertions and considerable sacrifices to make them; and I do trust that policy will not now be abandoned. My opinion is very strongly that the Corporation ought to raise every year by taxation a lac or half a lac of rupees more than is needed for current expenses, and thus ought so to arrange the budget as to have a moderate surplus to be directed to improvements in the city to be constructed out of revenue, so that each year we might see distinctly something done. I may say with regard to this that I have at this moment a list of new public works the cost of which amounts to 4½ lacs of rupees. They are of very different kinds,—some roads, the necessity for which is very urgently impressed upon me by a great number of the inhabitants of the city; and some schemes for the drainage of certain portions of the town which are not included in the large drainage scheme, for instance, Walkeshwur, an improvement which every gentleman present knows to be urgently required. All these things cannot of course be carried out in a single year, and I don't expect the Corporation to vote me 4½ lacs to do them in any one year, but I say you ought to keep the list before you and ought year by year to vote certain sums of money to make some impression upon it. I will perhaps be told me, and with a great deal of truth, that the Corporation are doing a great deal, and are spending, by means of loans raised from Government, a very large sum of money, in carrying out the schemes of surface drainage and water supply,—two works very urgently required, and which will be the greatest improvements effected in the city for a very long time past. I may say that since the Vehar scheme was introduced, the Corporation have not had before them two measures that will be of more consequence and benefit to the city. Members will say that as the Corporation are spending these large sums of money, and have to provide for the payment of interest on them and also for the Sinking Fund, they cannot be expected to do more. That is so, and if fifty facts were as stated, I should have not a word more to say. The city cannot do everything, and if it does what it can that is all that can be expected of it. But I beg to point out that although that argument will apply with perfect truth next year, when I do not expect that any new works can be undertaken from revenue, it does not apply this year, owing to the manner in which Government have advanced the money for the new works, and the liberal way in which they have consolidated the remaining portions of the debts we already owed them, to make them less burdensome to the city. In fact we shall have to pay to Government on account of interest and instalments this year about a lac of rupees less than last year, and which we shall have to provide any how next year; and when that is the case, I don't see how the Corporation will be justified in spending nothing extra on public works. The Corporation are as well aware as I am what the facts of the case are. They undertook these schemes knowing that Rs. 1,92,000 would fall in during 1879 by the repayment of the entire first 15 lacs loan, and that sum with the extra revenue from the Vehar water works we hope to derive on the completion of the Toolsee scheme, is to be applied to pay interest and Sinking Fund on account of the new 42 lacs loan granted for the Toolsee works and the new surface drainage works. When that sum of money has fallen in, the Corporation will be in the same position as regards money matters as they hold now, with the enormous advantage of having the Toolsee scheme and the drainage works completed, but in the interval, the Corporation agreed to provide whatever funds may be necessary to pay the interest, i. e. from 1877 to 1879. Now, by what Government has permitted us to do, so far from being called upon this year to pay any additional increase, one half year's interest does not fall due in 1877 ... we have only to provide for one half-year's interest; we are actually paying a little less than we did last year. That is a downright windfall, and I do say the Corporation ought to spend that sum upon such public works as are urgently necessary. I will say one or two words about the legal position of the Corporation. It is this, I don't wish to appear as threatening the Corporation in any way, but at the same time they must know that a question of extremely vital importance to the Corporation was raised the other day by private individuals, who prosecuted the Municipal Commissioner for permitting a nuisance on the Byculla Flats. I should like to repeat what I said a few days ago. Under the Municipal Act and under Common Law also, I believe it would be very difficult to say that there is an old sewer in the city which is not a nuisance. I believe that any professional man, if he was called upon to give evidence, not only as to the main drain and the flats, but as to the state of any old drain in the city, would be compelled to say that it is a nuisance, offensive to the sense, and dangerous to health. The law says distinctly that this is not to be permitted by the Corporation and that the Corporation are bound to prevent it. Of course the law is to be worked reasonably and with regard to possibility. The Courts and the public are very reasonable, and have so far acted very reasonably, and as long as they see the Corporation are making what improvements they can in the city by degrees, I don't think that if any member of the public obstinately and pig headedly comes forward to prosecute us, the legal Courts will strictly enforce the law against the Corporation; but I repeat that depends very much on what the Corporation itself does. If you say—and I am sorry to see there is a tendency to say it—we have done enough and will do no more," then we must be prepared for litigation and its consequences, and the consequence will be not that you will have to spend 5 lacs or 10 lacs of rupees this year or next year, but that you will be compelled at once to go in for a scheme which will cost you at least 50 lacs of rupees, and will very likely cost the householders of Bombay as much more. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote said he did not think the Corporation had followed the principle of making each rate equal to the expenditure of a particular department in regard to the other rates levied, any more than in the case of the police rate. For instance, the income of the lighting rate was Rs. 2,16,500, whilst the outlay under that head was Rs. 2,59,075, showing a deficit of Rs. 42,500, and on the water rate, as compared with the expenditure, they had a surplus of ½ of a lac, which if they followed the principle the Commissioner wished to lay down, they would not have.

Mr. Pedder said the lighting rate was already at the maximum and they could not raise it; the police rate was not; and the balance of the water rate had to be spent on the improvement of the water supply, so that they had not a surplus from that available for any other purpose.

Mr. Khote said he was merely speaking of the principle of making every rate pay for the expenditure in its own head. He thought that the recommendation of the Town Council, viz. :—to levy a rate of two per cent. for the Police Department should be adopted. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cook—I have made up my mind that I cannot sit here without making a protest against the policy which seems about to be adopted for this year. What the Commissioner has said already, and said most ably, I heartily concur in, but I have a few words further to say, and I think perhaps my arguments will be to add, which may not have occurred to most of the members of the Corporation. As the Commissioner said, he was in the act of reading out to the Town Council, according to custom, a list of the public works which he proposed for the forthcoming year, when he was stopped by some of the members suggesting that it would perhaps be better to see first whether our means would allow of any new works being undertaken, and the result of that was that the list of works was not proceeded with at all. The Town Council have pledged themselves, and, I am afraid, by their advice, the Corporation also, to a system of dead-do-nothingness for the coming year. If the Corporation are anything at all but a machine for collecting rates and adjusting balances, it has a duty which to my mind is one of the very highest which can occupy any set of men, viz. :—the caring for the welfare and the lives of the people of this city. Year after year, I have, I am proud to say, been enabled to spend a moderate sum on improvements in the state of the city. Our duty is not altogether to make improvements for increasing our revenue, nor for increasing facilities for trade, though both perhaps to a slight extent, are mainly, and really almost entirely, to take such measures as shall secure the people from disease and death,—which shall in fact lessen the death-rate. The Municipality would be a cumbrous piece of machinery if it merely levied, collected and duly carry out this great work. It has been the recognised duty of every Municipality in the Empire of Great Britain to make its first and great endeavour the improvement of the health of the people. Feeling this, and feeling it very acutely—for in my place as the Town Council I know I have nothing to do with finance, I don't understand anything of figures, I am not an engineer, I am not a lawyer, I am not one of those whom Mr. Pedder characterised before as one who if he was not a critic was nothing, but I am sitting here merely in the hope of lending my vote to any and every such measure as shall help towards the improvement of the health of the city and the saving of lives in the city,—I think I have a right to protest against the course which putting aside these things and saying, "We are quite satisfied to look on at the work already completed, and we are not prepared to do any more. I fear this may become a precedent for a permanent policy which will work the most disastrous effects on the city if carried out. I protest in the name of sanitary science against such a proposition as is laid before the Corporation. It may perhaps be urged, and with a great deal of force, that the Corporation are doing a great deal already by calling on the Health Department the means at hand for keeping up the health of the city. That would be true, if it were not also true that the battle we have to fight with disease and death is one that must be aggressive and not merely defensive. To stand still is to be battered at, to only hold our own, to do nothing towards pushing the war into the enemy's country, is merely to fail. I am not saying this on my own account, but in the details of the work carried out in England during the last few years, it has been distinctly shown that unless new ground is taken up every year, the health of the people decays and the death-rate rises. If the enormous sums spent and sanitary improvements carried out certain improvements in England during the last few years, it has been distinctly shown that unless new ground is taken up every year, the health of the people decays and the death-rate rises. If the enormous sums spent and sanitary improvements carried out certain improvements and to keep them going in the future; I say the work must be aggressive and must be progressive. If you decide on a policy which is neither, it seems to me simply hold your own and sit still, you fall from that moment, in my opinion, behind all over the civilized world, that the health of this city will and it should like to see not only the works that had been enumerated but several others undertaken without a moment's delay; but the reason he opposed the proposed increase of taxation was because he was informed by the native members of the Town Council, who, he thought, were better informed than any Europeans could possibly be on these matters, and also by other native gentlemen who had spoken to him, that looking to the gloomy prospects with which the year opened, this was not an opportune time to oppose increased taxation. That was his sole reason for objecting to an increased tax at the present juncture. In what fell from the Municipal Commissioner, and a great deal that was said by Dr. Cook, he cordially concurred. He advocated their spending every year as much money as they could possibly spare on new works, and he would never have opposed the increase now proposed if he was satisfied it could be imposed on the town without undue pressure.

The Chairman said before putting Dr. Blaney's amendment to the vote, he would say a few words. Colonel Hancock had correctly said the native members of the Corporation and Town Council were the correct interpreters of the state of feeling amongst the native community, and it was perfectly true the native members were unanimous in their opinion on this subject, as they knew perfectly well what the state of affairs was. (Hear, hear.) From one remark that had been made, he entirely dissented, and he emphatically asserted "if there is any one gentleman to whom the public of Bombay are indebted for the improvements in their city it is Arthur Crawford." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bomanjee Master wished to speak, but the Chairman ruled he was out of order.

The Chairman then put the amendment to the vote. It was negatived by a large majority, and the original motion that the police rate should remain at 2 per cent. was carried.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bomanjee Master, the Corporation wished Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, a pleasant holiday, a happy Christmas with his family at home, and a safe return.

Mr. Pedder, on leave of absence for one year commences on the 20th inst.) thanked the Corporation, and the proceedings terminated for the day, the meeting being adjourned for a week.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey :—

RE ADAM ACBAR ALI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvents, said the opposition had been withdrawn and asked that they be discharged in the usual way. A discharge was accordingly granted. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 25,044.

RE HURRICHUND MAHADEO.

Mr. Talang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application on the ground that the schedule did not balance by about Rs. 80,000. Insolvent had shown the debts for five years previous to the date of the insolvency, but had altogether omitted the credit entries during the same period. His conduct towards the opposing creditor in the suit instituted against him had been vexatious and harassing. His Lordship, on looking at the schedule, was of opinion that it had been improperly framed, and an interim order was therefore refused. On Mr. Telang's application, leave to amend the schedule was granted.

RE DEVIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. There was no opposition, and the interim order was extended to the first Wednesday in January next, to which day the hearing stands adjourned.

RE AHMED MEBA GOOLAM MOHIDEEN.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Sterling opposed the application. The Commissioner was of opinion that the schedule of the insolvent was as unsatisfactory as well could be. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 16,963, and more than one-half this amount was inserted to the credit of insolvent's own brother. There was an entry of Rs. 3,500 which was not satisfactorily accounted for; as also an entry of Rs. 600, for which no explanation was given. The application was therefore refused.

RE FRANCIS THOMAS CONTINHO.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne on behalf of a creditor, applied that the case be transferred to the long cause list of opposed cases. The application was granted.

RE SORABJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of interim order for four months. The Official Assignee objected to the application. A fortnight's time was granted, within which the insolvent was to comply with the requirements of the Act.

RE H. V. FAULCONER.

On Mr. Budroodin's application on behalf of a credi tor, this case was transferred to the list of contested cases.

RE HAJEE ALLY MAHOMED RAHIMTOOLA.

On Mr. Telang's application for the insolvent, leave was given to file a fresh petition. The last petition was dismissed because the schedule was not filed in time.

RE BHOYDAS BHOGUDDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. An extension was granted for three months.

RE ANUNDRAO DAMODHUR.

On Mr. Telang's application, leave was granted to the insolvent to amend his schedule.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned residents were dismissed for want of prosecution :—Waghjee Mooljee, Mugzun Arjoon, Khemjee Sewjee, and Ismaljee Peerbhoy.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow :—Ebrahim Mahomed, a milk vendor, Rs. 1,227. E. T. G. Pearson, a pensioner, Rs. 10,803. Thucker Madhowjee Dewjee, a broker, Rs. 800. Hurrichund Narronjee, a writer, Rs. 2,149. Cowasjee Sorabjee Darcowalla, a liquor-seller, Rs. 782. Thucker Sewjee Mooljee, a grain dealer, Rs. 1,520. Lilla Zina, a sweeper, Rs. 732. Wishwanath Wittojee Talpade, a clerk, Rs. 830. Cursetjee Pestonjee Camajee, Rs. 1,131. Nama Khooseja Latar, a green dealer, Rs. 1,324. Rustomjee Byramjee Mistry, Rs. 441.

CHARLES THOMAS BUCKLAND, ESQUIRE, C. S, COMMISSIONER OF

perhaps the very multifariousness of the objects which have to be disposed of gives rise to difficulty or even error in adjustment, and herein it may be that one who has made the art of (Highland) dress a subject of profound and life long study is enabled to pronounce judgment when the shades of merit are to others invisible.

Then follow the usual athletic exercises of putting the stone, throwing the hammer, tossing the caber, leaping, running, and so on. The extraordinary combination of grace and agility displayed in the real dancing cannot be sufficiently admired. We are convinced that the Highland fling must have been introduced at Rome, and implanted itself there before the time of Horace; for what else could he have alluded to in *Nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus?* which probably is merely a translation of

Rise up and shak' ye' soople ti',
And dance afore them a'.

But of all the entertainment provided at the Highland gathering, commend us to the performances of the pipers. The study of mankind is man, and of the human race we know of no single specimen more worthy of perusal by the student of life, character, and manners than the Highland piper. No wonder he has become in many ways proverbial. At the gatherings, when not required to act with the others *en masse*, the piper is frequently seen to withdraw himself to a more or less sequestered part of the field, there to discourse, seemingly as much for his own delectation as for that of the *profanum vulgus*, assembled; and then it is that we find intense pleasure in watching him, while the sound of his music "creeps in our ears." The great Highland bagpipe, it must be said, is a most refractory, restive, and rebellious instrument when the performance is commencing, or rather, about to commence—the wild ass of the desert or wild boar of the fore-t is not more intractable—and like either or both of these animals being placed under coercion, it vents itself most savagely in incoherent squeals, grunts, howls, and groanings that cannot be uttered, showing clearly how useless it would be for any mere ordinary man to attempt taking it in hand at all. But when once, by continuous expenditure of wind for about five minutes, and assiduous screwing up and screwing down of its ligneous appendages, it has been brought thoroughly into subjection, and consents to get off into the desiderated pibroch, we know of nothing in the realms of nature or art, in earth or heaven, that can in any way be compared to it. Not only is the ear enchanted with the lingering sweetness long drawn out, but, to the understanding mind, the pibroch relates in the most intelligible manner some touching story of a bygone time, so that hearers are now melted to tears by its plaintive wail over the tragic episodes, and anon lifted into joy or triumph as it ascends in more cheerful strains. And in the piper himself the eye sees surely the very embodiment of the poetry of motion. What grace! What dignity! He treads the earth as if doubtful of its sufficiency to bear him up without careful balancing, yet it is evident that to him at the present moment the whole world and all the fulness thereof are as nothing! He is absorbed in the music, and, on our part, are now able to realise how that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast;" we are even prepared to believe that the wondrous exploits attributed to Orpheus were in reality no myth; and while we are in a maze of doubt whether most to admire the bewitching performance or the highly fed performer himself, we pray Heaven that, if by some untoward chance he should burst, we at any rate may not be living witnesses of so direful a catastrophe.

But everything in this world—even a pibroch or a Highland gathering—comes to an end; and perhaps it may be as well for us that the laws of our present existence do not admit of its being given up to ever recurring gala days with perpetual piping. This, however, is as it may be; and in taking leave of the Strath Gorm gathering we must avoid doing more than in the faintest way pointing a moral after having lingered so long in adorning the tale. An accompanyist, and we regret to say unappreciative, friend chooses to deliver himself of disagreeable opinions, pronouncing the whole affair a burlesque, a make-believe, a mesquerade, and so on. An ill-conditioned, cynical dog! Supposing it were really a masquerade, what then? Are there to be no more cakes and ale? But we hope we have made it sufficiently apparent that gatherings like that of Strath Gorm are of serious, and probably even national, importance. At the same time, as no human institution is perfect, so we do not say that even Strath Gorm may not be capable of certain minor improvements. In especial, considering the near neighbourhood of a Royal Court, the manners in Strath Gorm are by no means so courtly as we should have expected. A Celtic friend of ours used to aver, and about two o'clock in the morning was always prepared to make the proposition good to the shedding of blood, that every real Highlander, down to the humblest ghillie, was, in feelings and manners, a gentleman. It was well he was not with us in Strath Gorm, as we fear he would have felt himself on the horns of a dilemma, and would have been constrained to declare either that the Highlanders there were disguising themselves, or that they were no Highlanders at all. Again, if Professor Blackie could only succeed in introducing his mellifluous Gaelic into Strath Gorm, it were a consummation devoutly to be wished—displacing the harsh, dissonant, mouth-filling Doric, wherein the relentless enunciation of each vowel and consonant in the alphabet grates on the ear. Moreover, surely Corydon and Phyllis might be persuaded not to be quite so ostentatiously amorous in the broad light of day. And lastly either the spirits distilled in Strath Gorm, or the spirits upon which they operate, would appear to be all too fiery; and we should prefer not to see so much of that martial ardour of which we have already spoken with commendation expended at the close of the gathering in desultory and indiscriminate single combat. But these things, after all, are trifles—mere spots on the sun. The Strath Gorm Gathering is a great institution, and we wish the Strath Gorm "Highlanders" many merry meetings and more power to their elbows.

J. F. M.

—*Scotsman.*

THE HELL-GATE ROCKS EXPLOSION.

(*Illustrated London News*, Oct. 21.)

The ordinary entrance from the open sea to New York harbour is round the south end of Long Island, opposite to the promontory of Sandy Hook. The inner passage, down Long Island Sound, between Long Island and the mainland, would be more convenient for ships coming from the northern ports, but that its narrowest part, the East River, has been obstructed by a formidable reef of rocks, at the passage called Hell-Gate, opposite Ward's Island. This is six or seven miles up the East River from the Battery or southernmost point of New York, and nearly the same distance from Rooklyn. It is nearly opposite the Croton Reservoir, beyond the Central Park. Ward's Island is but a small islet in the middle of the "East River" or strait. It contains the City Lunatic Asylum and Inebriate Asylum; and it lies very near Blackwell's Island, upon which stand the City Penitentiary, Workhouse, and House of Correction. The sites of these institutions were plainly shown in our large View of New York, and we have lately given some Illustrations of their internal management and discipline, from sketches by M. Regamey. The rocks which were to be removed, for the clearing of the Hell-Gate passage, lay between Ward's Island and Hallett's Point, on the Eastern or Long Island shore.

During many years past work has been going on for blasting the sunken rocks in the channel; but the great difficulty was the tide, which rushes through at the speed of sometimes six miles, sometimes ten miles an hour. It was not until General Newton began work in 1868 and 1869 that any comprehensive plan for improving the tide-way was put into execution. On the east side of the strait, Hallet's Point, a mass of rock juts out into the water, and the sub-aqueous extension of this point is the reef which has just been blown up. General Newton's plan was to remove the reef and to cut away the point, so as to give an additional channel and tide-way. The most economical method was to undermine the reef, this being cheaper and surer than surface-blasting in so powerful a current. He cut away the sharp point of land, so as to make a perpendicular curved wall of rock as the future bank of the strait. Sinking the excavation to a depth of at least 30 ft. below the surface of the water, he ran out tunnels from it under the reef, like the spokes of a wheel. These he connected by transverse tunnels or galleries. He thus had a rocky roof under the strait, surmounting about 7,600 ft. of tunnels and galleries, which were supported by 172 columns of rock. Into the roof and columns were drilled a vast number of holes to receive the dynamite charges, and the whole were exploded simultaneously by electricity. Nearly three acres were thus undermined, and the water, when the debris is taken out so as to give the uniform depth of 30 ft., will not only provide a safe and commodious channel for the deepest-laden vessels, but will also reduce the tidal current by providing at least double the former title-way.

This is, in brief, the plan and object of the Hell-Gate explosion. In order to make the explosion safer, and ensure its not damaging property, the moment of high water was chosen, and the excavations were completely flooded. This, to secure safety from a premature blast, was done by means of a syphon, requiring about thirty hours. There were used in the charges 28,901 lb. of dynamite, 9061½ lb. of "rendrock," and 14,246 lb. of "giant" powder, an aggregate of 52,206½ lb. of preparations of nitro-glycerine. These were made up into cartridges inclosed chiefly in tin cases, and were put into 4,462 holes and cavities, the design being to break up the entire rock into small boulders which could be easily grappled and taken out of the water. One hundred thousand feet of telegraph-wires were used in connecting these charges with each other, so as to secure a perfect explosion, and 120,000 ft. more for leading to the batteries which exploded the mine. There were twelve batteries of forty cells each, four of forty-two cells, and seven of forty-four cells, making 960 cells in all; and they were placed in a bomb-proof structure about 650 ft. east of the mine.

General Newton had two conflicting duties to perform in the few days before the explosion: he had to keep off that portion of the population whose curiosity was greater than their fear; and to soothe the other portion whose fear exceeded their curiosity. To take care of the former there was provided an extensive patrol by boats on the water and police on land, so that no one was permitted upon Hallett's Point, or within a radius of about 600 ft. of the mine. For the latter his good sense and tact were equal to the occasion: there was no danger; describing what actually would occur, which was fulfilled to the letter; and advising people in the immediate neighbourhood to stand outside their houses and leave the doors and windows open. The railways and steam-boats bound to and from New York on Sunday morning were filled with crowds both ways; some anxious to get out of harm's way, others anxious to get as near the mine as possible; but the curious far out numbered the timorous. The number of people who gathered to see this sight on a Sunday afternoon was immense.

To avoid any risk of accident by delay, it was arranged to have the explosion at the first high tide after the priming and loading of the mine were completed, and this was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 24th ult. The mine was touched off by Miss Mary Newton, the General's infant daughter, aged two years and four months, who was held up by her father in front of the instrument, and pressed the key that communicated the electric current. Eye-witneeses of what followed say that the timbers of the cofferdam, where the reef joined the land, at first disappeared under the water; and then, from the outer edges of the area of the reef, a series of columns of water rose to the height of 12 ft. or 15 ft. These quickly moved towards the centre of the reef, gradually ascending higher, until they became a solid mass of discoloured water and rock, thrown up perhaps 75 ft., and immediately falling with a dull "thud." The tremendous motion of the ground occurred at the time of this fall, and at once a tidal wave sped across the river and ran several feet up the opposite bank, and instantly receded. The whole scene did not take more than three or four seconds, and, in fact, was over before the crowd realised that it had begun. Then they set up a mighty shout, while all the steamers blew their whistles, and at once every small boat in the neighbourhood started for the reef, so as to be the first to pass over the spot where the explosion had just occurred. The crowds soon dispersed, but it was some time before the river traffic resumed its usual course.

The explosion was preceded by a couple of signal guns to warn the guards and prepare the public for the event, and the report of these was heard more loudly and much further than the explosion itself. The latter was not heard or felt at points five miles away, although the signal guns were distinctly heard at those points. On Blackwell's Island, directly on the structure of rock, and within a few hundred feet of the mine, only a slight vibration was felt. The explosion displaced and broke up about 43,000 cubic yards of gneiss rock, weighing 99,000 tons. There were 47,461 cubic yards of water in the mine, which added to the water over the reef, made about 143,000 cubic yards of water displaced by the explosion. The problem was to provide enough explosives to displace this water and rock, without causing any atmospheric concussion, and it seems to have been successfully solved. The soundings that were taken next day proved to General Newton's satisfaction that the explosion had been thorough, completely breaking up the reef; and the work will now follow of grappling for the broken rocks, so as to deepen the channel.

The examinations made during the last few days demonstrate the complete success of the great explosion in breaking up the reef. There is from 18 ft. to 20 ft. depth of water now in the channel which has been staked out, and operations will soon begin at pulling out the fragments of rock, so as to deepen the channel to 26 ft., and make it uniformly of that depth clear up to the perpendicular bank of rock at Hallett's Point. The process of removing Flood Rock, a reef of seven acres in extent in the midst of the strait, and of deepening the water on Diamond Reef, further down East River, to 24 ft. will also soon begin.

The Hell-Gate operations have caused quite a discussion in New York as to their probable effect upon the route to and from the ocean. Land speculators in upper New York and around the newly-opend strait have advanced their prices, and are diligently propounding the theory that the route for large vessels will be changed from Sandy Hook to the Sound. This, however, is not generally believed by practical men. Their view is that the most that will be accomplished by the Hell-G te opening when completed—for the work is not more than one third done—will be to present the choice of two routes to the ocean. Although the route by the Sound is twelve miles shorter, this route abounds in shoals and fogs, and the East River is tortuous and filled with small craft, so that large steamers and sailing-vessels will scarcely prefer it to the old way. All the trade arrangements of New York, too, are made for the Sandy Hook route, and these cannot be easily interfered with. The *New York Journal of Commerce* thinks there will be "a large increase in the number of vessels availing themselves of the Sound route," but does not believe that "the ocean steam-ship companies will be impelled to adopt it, or that the commerce of the city is to be revolutionised by it."

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—Oct. 21.

Enfants Terribles.—Woolwich infants.

"An Unhappy Medium."—Dr. Slade.

The Spiritualist's *Locus Standi*.—The Bar of Bow Street.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Our waste-paper basket.

CONUNDRUM FOR THE SILLY SEASON.

What is most like the imaginary gooseberry?
A currant of air.

A REPROOF.

Country Gent (lately a citizen, who has just missed an easy shot). "Confound the thing!"

Giles (with the bag). "Oh, Master! don't I wish as I'd had a stoan!"

ANOTHER ARMISTICE.

It commenced last August.
It will terminate next February.
The parties to it are the leader of the House of Commons and the leader of the Opposition.

POOR WOMANKIND.

Dear *Old Punch*,—I Hope you do not approve of such truly *manly* selfishness as Dr. Slade's, who, after his wife has gone to her rest, cruelly breaks it by making her come back to *earn his bread for him!* As a married woman I protest against such behaviour to one of our ill-used sex.—Your old friend, May (but wouldn't).

ON MY LADY IN A NEW BONNET.
By Dante Rossetti Rummins.

My Lady hath a new and lovely Bonnet,
And in it she doth look so passing sweet,
And, altog-ther, 'tis so chaste and neat,
That I thereon am fain to write a sonnet.
Meseeme, whense my Lady designs to don it,
My heart no longer owneth me its master,
But ever beateth on from fast to faster,
Till gentle love hath penned a room on it.
Pure white it is, with just one little rose,
That nestles next my Lady's shining hair,
As to be planted there were its great joy.
Ah me, that I could share that dear repose—
And shelter me, for aye, in such loved lair—
Draught 'twere to me of bliss without alloy!

LOW SPIRITS.

Shades of the mighty Dead, whose mem'ries fling
A halo round the tomb, whose arms are blazoned
On dim memorial windows, and whose famos
Hallow the fanes which house your monuments,
Is this your task-work in that other world,
To rattle chairs and rap or furniture?
To write with bits of pencil on a slate
Ill-spelt, unmeaning messages for fees
To Sladg, the medium of revelations
That tell of no great past, reveal no clue
To the dark future, work no present good?
Can it be that this surreptitious hand
That plays bo-peep, behind backs pulls my hair,
And 'neath the table plays about my legs,
Was once an Emperor's? Is't possible,
These knocks which rap out trivial common-place,
And drop the H in spelling "Ow d'ye do?"
Come from the spirit-fingers that in life
Worked gallant Walter Raleigh's fiery will?
If this be really so *Punch* can but say
However rotten this our world may be,
There's something yet more rotten in the next!

THE BELL-RINGERS.

(A Devonshire Dream, after the Church Congress at Plymouth.)

"The bells are the external voice of the Church, and as Catholic as the Church Itself."—Rev. C. P. H. Barlow *in the discussion on "Church bells, and how to use them" which wound up the meeting of the Church Congress at Plymouth.*

"Any man, however dull his intellect, can learn to do what is called roundringing. Change-ringing is very different . . . The learning of the latter is a matter of impossibility to some men; others only go a very short way in the art; and, of course, others attain greater or less proficiency."—Mr. C. A. W. Troyte, *President of the Devonshire Guild of Ringers, in the same discussion.*

The Jackdaw, perched on the belfry-eaves,
As he peeped through a network of ivy-leaves,
Saw a Clerical Congress, in cass cks and copes,
Tugging away at a tangle of ropes,
To the sound of something between curse and benison,
The comment of outspoken Archdeacon Denison.

The cassocks rustled, the copes and stoles
Fluttered and flounced, as those well-meaning souls
Toiled, tugged, and strained, *but they couldn't keep time!*
Which, of course, plays the mischief with peal or chime.
So the net result was a vigorous jangle,
With the clappers at odds, and the ropes in a tangle,
And the pull-ers as loud as their bells in a hurr
"Oho," quoth the Jackdaw, "hereby hangs a tale!
In their craft these black-coated Bell-ringers fail:
I must teach them there needs more than vigour and zeal
In the pullers, to sound an harmonious peal."
Then he hopped in among them, *sans* bow or apology,
And propounded his views upon Church Campanology

"Brother black-coats," he cried," out of tune, out of time,
While you thus tug, no wonder your bells fail to chime.
Round-ringing! Most likeness, methinks, might be found
In your work to what pugilists mean by a 'round.'
Change-ringing! Suggestive in these days of 'movement,'
Of changes the country calls aught but improvements;
Though e'en mutability's gale you might weather,
If somehow you'd manage to change all together:
But some change in one key, and some in another,
And each ringer's chief aim seems his fellow to smother.
Till treble and basses, to keep time unable,
Clash into cacophony—mere bells of Babel!

Peal-ringing! Well that one would think, might be, verily
A labour of love all would join in right merrily;
Untinnabular pastime instead of a toil;
But e'en *jubilates* a jangle will spoil.
And joy-peals are marred, if some obstinate bell
Will go in, on its private account, for a knell.
To join in a treble-bob—major sounds fine,
But if one treats his bell but as summons to dine,
Another as cow-bell, of pasture suggestive,
A third as alarum to hearts high and restive?—
If this fiery Archdeacon deems Church-bells the toesin
Which calls to a fray he would fain exchange knocks in;
While that blandest of Bishops would rather decide
Their note is the *cowere-fou* bidding men hide
Latent fires of Dissent?—if to others they be
Mere muffin-bells, telling of tattle and tea,
Or dinner-bells, brisk *reveille* to work
For cowards to funk, and for sluggards to shirk;
Or wedding-day clashes, or funeral knells,
Or parties' loud pæans, or souls' passing-bells—
What wonder, in short, if *"ensemble"* a past hopes,
With as many Minds as you've Men at the ropes?
Now, since to keep tune is a dream, were't not well,
To muffle your insolent tongues for a spell?
Or at least not proclaim in too public a way,
That asymphony's just the one thing you can't play?
While each tugs his own rope, and will tug it alone,
As heedless of time, as of tune and of tone,
Expending his strength in his self-centred labours,
With a zeal disregard ful for the notes of his neighbours
Why, unison, harmony, music, are things
Which not Wagner himself could get out of *your* rings'—
And English Church,—music, however you strain,
As 'music' must still 'of the future' remain."
Here the Bird hopped aloft, and those Bell-ringers stared.
A few optics half twinkled, but most of them glared.
Said their Leader, at last, "Well, he lays down the law;
But you see, after all, he is only a Daw?
A mere saucy Lay-creature, though given to perch
In saucy intrusion *outside* of the Church.
Pull away! pull away! Give a right Plymouth peal!"
So they did—to what tune only Time can reveal.

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

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